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FATTENING FOR THE LONDON MARKET

[CONRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1



ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 3. HE oyster season opened Thursday and oyster boats by the hundereds are now dredging all along Chesapeake bay. The demand for these bivalves in the United States promises to be greater than the beds can supply, and the oyster fishers tell me

& there is a fair pros-# 24 researter at to .aufterentig peet of an oyster famine. But there is no kind of live stock which will pay quite so well as oysters and there are thousands of men in the world today who make big incomes out of planting, raising and selling these shell fish. The business is carried on to a vast extent in Europe, but there are no regions in the world which are so fitted for the raising of and there is a big chance here for the right man. A number of oyster beds have been lately planted in Delaware bay and oysters are now grown on the Pacific slope.

We know nothing in America, however, of the profits of oyster raising, and it is estimated that if the beds along the Chesapeake were at all cultivated they would bring in \$600,000,000 a year, and they ought to produce ten times as many oysters as they do now. The French, under far worse conditions, are making fortunes out of their oysters, and on a French oyster farm of 492 acres it was reported that \$1,000,000 worth of oysters have been raised, and upon another farm in France which was planted only five years ago there were taken out during six tides 16,000,000 ovstera. The fact is that oyster farming is becoming just as legitimate a business in Europe as potato farming and wheat farming, and if the conditions are right the

harvest can be just as surely counted upon. Ovster Farms All the Wor d Over. Nearly all the oysters sold in England are raised on ovster farms and I get the most of my information as to "cyster farming abroad" from a new book which has just been published in London concerning the oyster, in which an Englishman named Philpots writes about 1,300 pages concerning this interesting bivalve. From it I find that artificial oyster raising is now going on all over the world. There is a town in three or four years old, when they are full Kent, near London, known as Whitestable, which sells more than \$1,000,000 worth of Speal

50,000,000 oysters lying in these White-stable beds and some grades of these bring very high prices. The most costly are the English natives, which are often worth as much as 5 cents apiece, and oysters from these beds are for sale in London all the year round. London eats over a billion oysters every year, and they are seldom eaten in any other way except raw, and the cheapest cost 25 cents a dozen, while the dearer grades often run as high as a dollar a dozen. London imports more than 100,000 barrels of oysters from the United States every year, and it buys more than 25,000,000 every year, and it buys more than 25,000,000 oysters from France annually. The American oysters are often laid in these beds for three mouths after they are imported and have lived 100 years,

are then brought into market for sale. They bring from \$10 to \$12 a thousand, and rank with the Portuguese oysters, which are also imported and ted in England before selling. Oysters at 7 Cents Each, London is perhaps the best oyster market, London is perhaps the best oyster market, as far as a single city is concerned, of any place in the world, and the prices of oysters there vary greatly. Some brands bring \$45 a bushel, and not long ago some of the Whitestable oysters cost 7 cents apiece. You can now buy very good native oysters in London for 62 cents a dozen, and American replanted oysters sell from \$10 and upward a barrel. Oysters are very high in Germany and they increase in price every vear. They were very cheap formerly, but the best grades are now worth 3 and 4 cents apiece. Italian oysters are dear, and Italy, though it had the first oyster farms known to history, raises but very few oysters.

to history, raises but very few oysters.

As ovster eaters, however, the Americans lead the world. We eat about 12,000,-000,000 oysters every year, or enough to give a dozen to every man, woman and child in the whole world, and we are prac-tically the only people in the world who cook the oyster. The English know noth-ing of fried oysters or steamed oysters, and of the 2,000,000,000 consumed on the continent of Europe it is safe to say that ninetyworld which are so fitted for the raising of nine hundredths of them go down the Eu-oysters as those along the Chesapeake bay, glish, French, Dutch and Italian throats without chewing. More than 70 per cent of the oysters of Europe are raised artificially, while with us the majority are carried from the native beds to the markets. The bulk of the oyster consumption of the United States is far off from the oyster beds and millions of bushels are shipped daily during

the season in cans and tubs to all parts of

the country. Oysters Famous for Producing Eggs. If the enemies of the oyster could, be killed and every oyster egg that was laid could become a full-grown oyster the occan would hardly contain them at the end of a century or so. A single oyster, it is esti-mated, will lay 1,800,000 eggs, and an Euglish scientist lately counted a million eggs in the spat from a single oyster. He did this by taking a small portion of this spat and putting it under a microscope and then estimating the whole spat. These oyster eggs are invisible to the naked eye. They come from the oyster in a sort of a cloud, and the oysters when born are one one hun-dred and tiftieth of an inch in length. They are very delicate and are susceptible to cold, and they move up and down in a larval state and finally fix themselves to some body and grow to be minute oysters, looking at first like white dots and atterward growing to one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, and then very rapidly increasing until they get to be good-sized oysters. An oyster a year old is as big around as a 25cent piece, and healthy oysters ought to

which sells more than \$1,000,000 worth of oysters a year, and there are 27 square wiles there taken up in oyster farming and oyster be crowded into a square inch of space. They there taken up in ovster farming and oyster feeding. Ovsters are brought from France, from Holland and from America and are fed there before they are taken to London for sale, and there are 3,000 people on these farms who do nothing else the vear round but take care of the oysters. The greatest caution is taken to let nothing touch the oysters that will injure them and they are carefully graded and the shells are now and then picked up and looked over. There are on an average of

over the water. The stomach of the cyster is the bag which lies just behind the mouth. Its liver runs around the stomsch, and this liver is green or chocolate in color. It has lungs, which are like the gills of fishes, and lungs, which are like the gills of fishes, and it has a heart, though it has no brains. The liquor found in the shell is the life blood of the oyster, and if it were not for this it is said the oyster would die. You can tell the age of an oyster by the shell, and the layers upon this show the number of years it is old. Some shells have been found which were nine inches thick and some which were nine inches thick and some scientists claim that there are oysters which

Easl y Digested in the Raw State Raw oysters are the most easily digested of all lood, and this is undoubtedly the most healthful way to eat them. If eaten alive they digest themselves, and they act as a stimulant as well as a food. They are good for melancholy and they are the best thing in the world for nervous troubles. Patti is said to take one every night before singing, and it was a famous French physician, who lived far beyond four score, who are two dozen every morning and said that they were the fountain of his strength. One of the greatest ovster meals on record was lately eaten in London.

A man bet that he could eat twelve dozen

oysters, washed down with twelve glasses of champagne, while the cathedral clock was striking 12. His bet was taken and he won it by placing a dozen fresh oysters in 12 wine glasses and beside these a dozen glasses of champagne. He swallowed the oysters glass by glass and washed each down with a glass of champagne and the story is that the man is alive and hearty. Vinegar should not be used with raw oysters and the best thing to take with oysters is beer. Whisky, braudy, rum and other liquors toughen the oyster like leather and make it indigestible. Raw oysters are eaten best when they are first opened and in their own liquor. It is not well to eat them before you go to bed, as they are stimulating in their effects and may cause insomnia. It takes just two hours and 15 minutes for the healthy stomach to digest a raw oyster and cooked oysters require considerably longer

Something About Cooked Oysters.

Washington claims to be headquarters for steamed oysters of the United States. There is a restaurant keeper there who invented this method of cooking the oyster and you can get the steamed oyster in perfection at his place. A half peck is the smallest order and this number is put into a wire basket and lowered into a steamer, where they are left for a few minutes and then brought out and opened for the customers. They are served with pepper, salt and butter and are very delicious. A steam of this kind costs about 25 cents, and it is far superior to the ordinary oyster stew or

The oddest way of cooking an oyster on record is that of a famous fire enter of the past, who said he was able to put a live coal on his tongue and a raw oyster on top of this. The coal was blown with the bellows and it fiamed and sparkled until it cooked the oyster, whereupon the fire eater ate it. You will find this story in "Evelyn's Memoirs" and the man lived in 1672. I do

not vouch for the statement.

The Chinese have a curious way of eating oysters. They like them dry. They first boil the oysters and then dry them in the sun until they look like mushrooms. They seldom eat raw oysters, and when they eat their oysters fresh they sauce them with ginger and vinegar. The best way to stew an oyster is in a chafing dish, and an oyster stew should never have water mixed with it. Milk takes away the flavor of the oysters, and the best sauce is their own

liquor. Apicius, the famous Roman epi-cure, cooked oysters with pepper, the yolk of an egg, vinegar, oil, wine and honey, and this is said to have been a favorite Roman

MUSIC WORLD.

Probable Effects of the Metropolitan Opera House Fire.

THE ACQUISITION OF DVORAK.

Difficultier Encountered by the Critic in His I racting Work.

meeting and exhibition place. Govern-mental support seems, in the world's ex-perience, to be necessary to true artistic

tability and independence.
When Wotan and his tellow-deities—the best there were for their time-finally came to the end of their reign and the twilight settled down on Walhalla's smouldering embers, a new and better era was ushered in. Possibly the destruction of our old opera temple may hasten the day when that great composite attwork, the modern music drama, will be seriously cultivated for its own sake in this as in other lands.

Antonin Dyor k in America.

The institution that is now putting forth the most valuable efforts toward the national development of all branches of music and striving for ultimate musical subventions from the Government, is the National Conservatory of Music of America, just now brought into special prominence by the coming of the eminent Bohemian Composer, Antonin Dvorak, to be its director for the next three verse. Residence the average of the composer. the most valuable efforts toward the nation three years. Readers of the current Century will gain a most interesting view of the personality of this latest and greatest ad-dition to our list of resident musicians, from Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's full and reliable article on Dvorak's life and works,

Every American music-lover may take pride in this great, progressive institution, established and maintained not for profit but for the country's musical advancement Ambitious and deserving students, both with and without means to pay tuition, will be flocking from all quarters to the entrance examinations, which will be held at the Conservatory, 128 and 128 East Seventeenth street, New York, beginning September 12. And they may well flock to study at a school boasting such a brilliant list of officers and instructors as this:

Officers—Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, President; Hon. William G. Choste, Vice President; Hon. Henry W. Cannon, Treasurer; Mr. Edmund C. Stanton, Secretary; Mr. Antonin Dvorak, Director. PACULTY.

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PACULTY.

Director, Dr. Antonin Dvorak,
Singing, Mr. Romuaido Sapio, Mr. Victor
Capoul, Mr. Christian Fritsch, Mrs. Beebe
Lawton, Mr. Oscar Saenger, Miss Katharine
W. Evans, Mr. Wilford Watters. Singing,
preparatory, Miss Annie Wilson.
Opera class, Mr. Victor Capoul; conductor
of opera, Anton Seidi; repertoire, Mr.
Ernesto Belli; operatic chorus, to be
selected; oratorio class, Mrs. Beebe; Lawton.
Piano, Mr. Rafael Joseffy, Mrs. Jessie Pinney Baldwin, Miss Adele Margulies, Mr. Leopold Winkier, Miss Elinor Comstock, Mr. J.
G. Huneker. Preparatory, plano, Miss Mabel
Phipps, Miss Carrie Konigsberg, Miss Adelaide Okell, Miss Grace Povey, Mrs. M.
Beardsley, Mr. Albert Mildenberg, Organ,
Mr. Samuel P. Warren, Mr. Horatio W. Parker. Harp, Mr. John Choshire.
Violin, Mrs. Camilia Urso, Mr. Leopold
Lichtenberg, Mr. Jan Koert; violoncello, Mr.
Victor Herbert, Mr. Emile Knell; contrabass,
Mr. Ludwig Manoly; flute, Mr. Olto Oesterle;
oboe, Mr. Arthur Trepte; clarinet, Mr.
Richard Kohl; bassoon, Mr. Adolf Sohs;
French horn, Mr. Carl Pieper; cornet, Mr.
Carl Sohst; trombone, Mr. Frederick Letsch
Composition, Dr. Dvorak; harmony and
counterpoint, Mr. Bruno Oscar Klein, Mr. F.
Q. Dulcken; solfeggio, Mr. Johannes Werschinger, Mr. Alberto Frencelit, Miss Leilla
La Fetra; chamber music, Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg; orchestra, Mr.
Frank Von der Stucken; chorus, Dr.
Dvorsk; assietant Mr. Rubin Goldmark;
history of music, Mr. Henry T. Finck; diction, Mr. W. V. Holt; Italian, Mr. Pietro
Cianelli; stage department, Mr. Mamert Bibeyran; fencing, Mr. Regis Senac; accompanist, Mr. Ernesto Belli.

The Woes of the Critic.

The Woes of the Critic. All music critics making any attempt at naintaining high, true standards are constantly being charged with captiousness and fault-finding, if not worse. Sometimes, of course, this is deserved; but in the vast majority of cases current criticism really leans the other way, is too good-natured and easy-going at the sacrifice of justice and

and easy-going at the sacrifice of justice and highest usofulness.

The severity that is complained of exists usually in the imagination of the reader, who—whether he be the performer, a listener or one who had not been present at all—invariably fastens upon and exaggerates a few passing words of blame as outweighing whole paragraphs of praise. The injustice to both critic and performer that results from this curious habit of the reader is set forth with much spirit in these lines is set forth with much spirit in these lines from the critic of the London World, who signs himself "G. B. 8.1"

is set forth with much spirit in these lines from the critic of the London World, who signs himself "G. B. S."

Isoldom now write a criticism of a player.

Isoldom now write a criticism of a criticism of a criticism of a criticism of the concerts can be given without objection-intended to the local post of the concerts can be given without objection-intended to raise any public sentiments a concerts can be given without objection-intended to raise any public sentiments a concert scan be given without objection of Mr.

Isoldom now write a criticism of Mr.

Isoldom now reason to concert scan be given without objection of many public and public the lack of tenders and the concerts and that is criticism is concert.

Isoldom now a criticism of the concerts and that is players who are not good accident the players who are not good anough to be above all suspicion of such musical culture, write and that is over fourteen thousand millions and that to speak of any planes concerts; and that is over fourteen thousand millions and that to speak of any planes or violinist in superiative terms in London is to declare him or her one of the half-dozen hem or her one of the half-dozen him or her one of the h

enthusiastic over the beauties of some masterwork, there are pieuty of plain, practical folk who cry gush and rubbish, and declare that no sensible man could be sincere in describing a mere piece of music in such flowery, extravagant language. The critic writes all that stuff because he is paid

And so it is worth while, when possible, to hear music's beauties voiced by some man of culture not professionally concerned in the art. Such are the following pas-sages from a private letter written by a well-known clergyman while in Cincinnate last spirng attending a series of religious

do it, they say; no one really believe

BUDGET OF GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

By the hurning of the Metropolitan Opera
House, once Wagner's Walhalla, the future
of America's most important opera institution has been enveloped in a veritable
"Twilight of the Gods."

While it appears from private advices
that the loss is only \$100,000, instead of
\$5000,000, and that most of the directors
favor rebuilding at once so as to be ready
what may be decided at next Friday's meeting of the stockholders. These worthy
purse-holders and fashion-plates have always regarded the Opera House as a pretty
plaything; and, after paying its expenses
for nine years, it is not unlikely that most
of them may now be tired and quite ready
to turn the costly toy into a paying business property.

This element has ever been a source of
weakness in the history of that magnificent
house. Inestimable as have been the
musical results of the nine seasons past,
they would have been much greater and
less expensive to boot, if a permanent,
comprehensive policy, based wholly on
artistic considerations, could have been inaugurated at the beginning and consistently
carried out. But that is too much to expeet from any fashionable clique in control
of an institution built primarily as a social
meetings:

Last evening after the meeting at Music
Hall, I went Into the smaller of the
halls in the building and heard about half of the
Otameous and about hard the building and heard about half of the
Clause Orchestra by Teckling and heard about half of the
Clause Orchestra by Teckling and heard about half of the
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Clause Orchestra by Teckling and heard about half of the
Clause Orchestra by Teckling and heard about half of the
Clause Thomas. Mrs. Reve King played won
miscal bodies was remarkable.

Last evening after the bailong and heard about half of the
Clause Orchestra by Teckling of Theo
Malon mich the walds, "It was not profit on meeting and
the failing and heard about half of the
Cl

LECOCO is still writing comic operas. MR. MILTON HENRICKS, son of Mr. John R. Henricks, has decided to go to New York for a year or so of musical study. Puccini, another confrere and alleged

rival of Mascagni, will have a new opers produced by Lago in London this fall. Widon, whose "organ symphonies" are well known, intends adding the chorus in a new work he is now writing, a "symphony" for orchestra, chorus and organ. Miss Grace Miller has returned to her

Allegheny home after a most successful period of study in the famous Stockhausen vocal school at Frankfurt-am-Main. VERGA has thrice won his suit for royalties on the dramatic subject matter appropri-

ated from him by the librettists of "Caval-leria Rusticana." He will get 25 per cent in tuture. RUBENSTEIN has been at Prague lately to arrange for the performance next month of his new biblical opera, "Moses," which is in five parts and will occupy two evenings. He considers this his best work.

MISS ELIZABETH WEBSTER, with her mother Mrs. G. H. Webster, will go to New York this week, intending to sail when the cholera scare permits for a several years' sojourn abroad, spent in travel and in study of music and other things. MR. FRANK SADDLER is to be the conductor

or instructor of an amateur dechestra of about 20 players now organizing at McKeesport. A good-sized class of Harmony pupils will also be ready for Mr. Saddler's weekly visits to the neighboring town. Among this season's musical newcomers are Miss Alice H. Ormsby, a Chicago contralto, lately vocal instructress at Grove City College, and Mrs. Radeliffe, soprano, from Monongahela City, a sister of that delightful singer, Mrs. Charles H. Kloman.

THE Wagner festival at Bayreuth has been notable this year for the marked increase in the number of French visitors. This season 4,000 French lovers of Wagner music have visited Bayreuth against 7,000 English and American visitors. The next festival has been fixed for 1894. LEVY, the famous cornet player, with his

nilitary band, will be heard at the Pittsburg Exposition from opening day, next Wednesday, till October 1. Additional seats have been provided for the throngs that Miss Lois Belle Conv. of Cleveland, has been elected to the position of vocal instruc-

tress at Grove City, Pa., College. The tal-ented young seprane, thus located nearby, will doubtless be heard here frequently in charch and concert room, as her arrange-ment with the college will leave her free for such work. MENDELSSOHN'S "Hymn of Praise," Gade's
"Eri King's Daughter," Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," "The Messiah," and other selections from Scharwenka's new opera, "Mataswintha" (conducted by the composer), form
the salient features of the thirty-fifth annual festival at Worcester, Mass., September
27-30.

THE illustrious French composer Camille Saint-Saens has just published a trio for piano, violin and 'cello. The work is the composer's op. 92 and is in the key of E minor. The finale is said to contain a re-markable four voiced fugue. It will prob-ably be heard at some of the chamber con-certs in which Saint-Saens is to appear dur-ing the World's Fair.

CITY ORGANIST HENRY P. ECKER, of Allegheny, has returned from his foreign trip and the 45-piece repertoire is again on tap at the Carnexie Hall free "organ recitals." The two latest programmes shows heroic abstinence from the worst and commonest class of pieces that disfigured the former series. There are even two new organ pieces, which raise the repertoire of actual organ music to the total of 47. This is good as far as it goes, but the legitimate repertoire will have to grow faster than that to supply the weekly programmes without dropping back into the slough. gheny, has returned from his foreign trip

A GENOA paper asserts that Verdi cas not only completed his "Flagstaff" (which Ricordi, of Milan, is printing), but is already cordi, of Milan, is printing), but is already at work on another opera. Verdi, says the writer, is especially free from modern nervousness and from the indolence that characterized Rossini in his later years. His nature craves work almost as imperatively as it did half a century ago. "I had intended Flagstaff to be my hast work," he recently remarked to a friend, "but since I continue to live and enjoy good health, why should I stopt" He refused, however, togdivulge the title and subject of his next opera until he had made some progress with the score.

The Sunday concerts at Schenley Park so THE Sunday concerts at Schenley Park go merrily on, the "Law and Order" triumvi-

September 6, Niagara fails and return... 47 00 September 5, Toronto and return...... 8 00 September 3, 3 and 6, Chautauqua and return...... 5 00 The above tickets all good 18 days for return. The Toronto Exposition will be open from september 8 to 18.

EASY TO COUNTERFEIT.

Published Picture of the Columbian Half-Dollar Is Illegal.

INNOCENT VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

It is a Crime Nowadays to Engrave a Monogram on a Dime Piece.

MAKING MONEY OUT OF PASTEBOARD

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The attention Chief Drummond, of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, was directed a few days ago to the published pictures in the Chicago newspapers of the design for the Columbian half-dollars. He has taken under advisement the question whether the publication of these pictures is a violation of the law against counterfeiting. In the case of any of the ordinary coins of the United States there would be no doubt; but Mr. Drummond wanted to give the law reating to the Columbian coin a special ex-

"At the time the new design for subsidiary coins was adopted by the Mint, newspapers were warned not to print pictures of them. Many of them did print these pictures and the Chief of the Secret Service simply gave warning to them not to repeat the offense. There was no attempt to proseeute them. But some day a test case will have to be made as an example to other publishers. The law is broad enough to cover anything almost. At the time it was passed Senator Edmunds said that the spirit of the law covered anything that ould suggest a coin or a piece of currency to the mind.

The Government Takes No Risks.

"People have no idea how easy it is to deceive by counterfeit representations of coins and currency," said Chief Drummond, "We had the case of a New York newspaper which issued some 'honds' as an advertisement of its circulation a few years ago. They were marked \$1,000. An emigrant is Glasgow gave all the money have grant in Giasgow gave all the money he had and all he could borrow of a friend-\$1,000 in all—for one of these bonds to sew in his belt to bring over. We stopped these bonds under the old law. One of the objects of the new law was to prevent the making of cuts and dies for the printing or stamping of imitation money-toy money.

stamping of imitation money—toy money. We have on hand now more than 80 sets of dies used in making this money.

"The idea that the law exemplifies is just this: No one has a right to do anything for his own gratification which is going to cost you or I a dollar. Now you or I or anyone might be deceived by one of these tokens, and accept it for genuine money. So the law says that it shall not be made. It does not seem likely that anyone would be deceived by the representation of a half-dollar in a newspaper cut. But to make that dut, the newspapers must stereotype dollar in a newspaper cut. But to make that cut, the newspapers must stereotype an engraving and make in metal a reproduction of the coin. That would come under the prohibition against the making of a die, hub or mold. And beyond that, the publication of the picture is distinctly forbidden."

How Newsboys Turned a Penny. Mr. Drummond hunted out a scrap-book which he has filled with devices which come under the ban of the law. Among them were "education coins," so marked, but made in very good imitation of the money of the United States. Theu there was a "dollar knife" which was to all appearance a silver dollar, out of the side of which came a knite-blade. There were devices in all materials representing the smaller coins, and there was one correspondence card which had an American cent or "penny" stamped on it is relief; and under this the

words, "For your thoughts."
"We had complaints from that card,"
said Mr. Drummond, "that boys were cutting out the imitation of the coin, putting
two of them together with a little "albetween and spending them in the shops for is a representation of a cancelled postage stamp. No harm in that, you say. But to make that print the publisher had to engrave the stamp and then the cancelling design and print them separately on the eard in the two colors; so the stamp was printed on the card in exact imitation of the United States stamp without any cancellation mark on it. Here are other contraband stamps used in the designs of scrap-book pictures. And here is a catalogue of old and valuable coins. Under the new law the cuts of these

coins cannot be printed in a catalogue." Extreme Cases Covered by the Law. In a room just behind his office Mr.
Drummond has a pile of boxes and bags
reaching nearly to the ceiling, all filled
with innocent advertising devices which
are violations of the law against counterfeiting. One of these is a package of "Guarantees" issued by a well-known Boston bicycle house. Only 20 of these got out before the whole issue was confisented by the Treasury Department, and the 20 were called in. The guarantee was intended to e an insurance of the life of a new atyle bicycle. On the back was a beautiful design, in excellent general imitation of the back of a \$20 bill. In the corners were en-graved the figures "\$150." The plates, which cost more than \$3,000, were de-

stroyed.

Another violation was by a cash register Another violation was by a cash register company in Syracuse, and the informants against the company were the officers of a rival concern. This device was an imitation of three quarter dollars bunched together. The imitation of the coin in the center was so good that it could have been sawed out of the design and used as a 25 cent piece without much danger of immediate detection. The device was intended for use on the handle of the cash box of this company. It was designed bebox of this company. It was designed be-fore the present law went into effect, and the company had the opinion of a good at-torney that the design was not in violation of existing law. The cash register com-pany could not have used even genuine quarters for this purpose.

Monograms Engraved on Dime Pieces. "Here is the point of that case," said Mr. Drummond. "You have no right to cut out of a dollar some 40 or 50 cents' worth of silver and fill the hollow with cardboard and glass, leaving the coin to all appearances a silver dollar—so little changed that servent might teal it off your mantel and a servant might steal it off your mantel and pass it at a store for a dollar. In other words, you have no right to gratify your taste for curiosities when that gratification may cost me a dollar. Now here is a silver dime with a monogram engraved on one side. I could take that into a store, put it down on the counter with the coin side up and pass it for 10 cents without any difficulty. But it is not worth much more, perhaps, than 4 cents. We went into the place where they were doing this work and saw them shave the face on a coin before engraving it. 'What do you do with this silver?' we asked. 'We use it in silver plating and in making silver goods,' said the jeweler. Now do you see where the wrong in that case comes in?

wrong in that case comes in?

"Before we stopped the making of these token coins," continued Mr. Drummond, "we had complaints from the New York street car companies and the Boston street car companies that some of their cars picked up as much as \$2 worth of this spurious coiu in a day."

G. G. B.

Too Much Ice Cream,

C. H. Rohrer, agent of the Missouri Pacific Rallway, New Haven, Mo., saye: "I suffered a great deal one hot evening last week, (July 31). I had eaten ice cream for supper, and there seemed to be an internal conflict going on. A traveling man said he had something in his grip at the hotel that he believed would relieve me, and producing a small bettle of medicine gave me a doss. I felt better, and in a few moments took another dose which entirely relieved me. I believe that such a medicine is worthy of recommendation and that is should be kept in the house during the summer. The bottle was labeled Chamberiatin's College, Cheium and

